

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE****Patent and Trademark Office**Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS  
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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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09/240,893 01/29/99 TERRY

A ITC:9905

LM01/0802

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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, D

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2743

DATE MAILED:

08/02/00

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/240,893	TERRY, ALEX
	Examiner Duc M Nguyen	Art Unit 2743

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

**Status**

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 May 2000.

2a) This action is FINAL.                            2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4) Claim(s) 1-44 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-44 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claims \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to by the Examiner.

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) approved b) disapproved.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).

a) All b) Some \* c) None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been:

1. received.

2. received in Application No. (Series Code / Serial Number) \_\_\_\_\_.

3. received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. & 119(e).

**Attachment(s)**

15) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

16) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

17) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_.

18) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_.

19) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

20) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

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## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-2, 6-11, 23-24, 27-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Buscher et al (5,506,893) in view of Cave (5,958,014).

Consider claims 1, 6-10. Buscher teaches an apparatus for presenting and monitoring telecommunication transaction records, comprising a billing server (250-1 and 250-N); a server (call detail data system 400); and a user (CPE 300 and T1). The prescribed data distinguishes between a first and a second telecommunication records is inherently met due to the fact that the request from the user must be unique so that the call detail record system 400 distinguishes the difference from one record to the other in order to provide the user with the correct record.

Buscher further teaches that the billing server, configured to receive telecommunication transaction information, and configured to translate the telecommunication transaction information into one of a plurality of telecommunication transaction records, the plurality of

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telecommunication transaction records being elements of a user account bill (column 2 line 55 to column 3 line 7).

Buscher does not teach that the above system utilized in the Internet environment.

Cave teaches the use of data terminal (110-112) connected to a web server (114) in order to gain access to ISP (101) and download data/information from there (column 4 lines 10-52).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Cave into the teachings of Buscher in order to conveniently provide customer with in-home banking, paying bill without leaving the house.

Consider claim 2. Buscher illustrates in figure 2 that the transaction records document a specific telecommunication event.

Consider claim 11. Buscher further teaches that the billing server maintains the telecommunication transaction records in a database (250-1 to 250-N).

Consider claim 23. Buscher teaches an apparatus for accessing selected telecommunications records over the Internet from a user computer, the apparatus comprising a billing server (250-1 to 250-N, 260) which comprises database logic (i.e., records), for storing telecommunications records, wherein each of the telecommunications records documents a specific telecommunications event, and wherein particular ones of the telecommunications records corresponding to a particular user account number are periodically processed to generate an account bill (column 2 line 55 to column 3 line 7; it is noted that, generally, an account number is

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the telephone number of the party who initiates the telephone call and the telephone bill is normally periodically processed each month.); maintenance logic (column 2 line 4 to column 3 line 7); query logic (column 6 lines 16-40); and a server (call detail record system 400). Buscher further teaches that the billing server, configured to receive telecommunication transaction information, and configured to translate the telecommunication transaction information into one of a plurality of telecommunication transaction records, the plurality of telecommunication transaction records being elements of a user account bill (column 2 line 55 to column 3 line 7).

Buscher does not teach that the above system utilized in the Internet environment.

Cave teaches the use of data terminal (110-112) connected to a web server (114) in order to gain access to ISP (101) and download data/information from there (column 4 lines 10-52).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Cave into the teachings of Buscher in order to conveniently provide customer with in-home banking, paying bill without leaving the house.

Consider claim 24. Cave further teaches the use of HTML; web browser; and Internet accessing (column 3 lines 1-10; column 4 lines 26-49).

Consider claims 27-28. Buscher teaches a method for providing access to telecommunications billing records in a billing computer, the method comprising maintaining the telecommunications billing records in a database (250-1 to 250-N, 260; column 1 line 63 to column 3 line 7), wherein each of the telecommunications billing records being an item of a periodic telephone bill (column 2 line 55 to column 3 line 7; it is noted that, generally, an account

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number is the telephone number of the party who initiates the telephone call and the telephone bill is normally periodically processed each month.); querying the database (column 3 lines 20-38; column 6 lines 16-40); and transmitting a search results to display the telecommunications billing records (terminal T1 obtains the billing records and displays on terminal T1; column 6 lines 16-40; see figure 1, 3). Buscher further teaches that the billing server, configured to receive telecommunication transaction information, and configured to translate the telecommunication transaction information into one of a plurality of telecommunication transaction records, the plurality of telecommunication transaction records being elements of a user account bill (column 2 line 55 to column 3 line 7).

Buscher does not teach that the above system utilized in the Internet environment.

Cave teaches the use of data terminal (110-112) connected to a web server (114) in order to gain access to ISP (101) and download data/information from there (column 4 lines 10-52).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Cave into the teachings of Buscher in order to conveniently provide customer with in-home banking, paying bill without leaving the house.

Consider claim 29. Cave further teaches the use of HTML; web browser; and Internet accessing (column 3 lines 1-10; column 4 lines 26-49).

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3. Claims 3-5, 14-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Buscher et al (5,506,893) in view of Cave (5,958,014) as applied to claims 1-2 above, and further in view of Jagadish et al (6,058,170).

Consider claims 3, 5. Buscher further teaches that the user can request transaction record (see figure 2; call detail record 500) in real-time (see the abstract; see figure 7 and its descriptions; column 2 line 55 to column 3 line 7). Buscher in view of Cave, however, does not teach that the transaction record including a specific place called, a specific account number and a specific transaction cost.

Jagadish teaches a transaction record (AMA record) which includes a specific place called, a specific account number, and a specific transaction cost (column 3 line 30 to column 4 line 61).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Jagadish into the teachings of Buscher in view of Cave in order to conveniently provide customer with his/her detail billing information at anytime upon customer requested so that customer can accurately keep track of his/her telephone usage.

Consider claim 4. Buscher shows in figure 5 that the specific telecommunication event comprises a local toll call, a long distance call, or a calling card call (800/900 service call).

Consider claim 14. Buscher teaches an interactive telecommunications billing mechanism, comprising a billing server (250-1 to 250-N); transaction record (figure 2); wherein a user account bill is made up of transaction records corresponding to a particular account number (column 2 line 55 to column 3 line 7; it is noted that generally an account number is the telephone

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number of the party who initiates the telephone call); and a server (call detail data system 400; see figures 1, 3 and 7). Buscher further teaches that the billing server, configured to receive telecommunication transaction information, and configured to translate the telecommunication transaction information into one of a plurality of telecommunication transaction records, the plurality of telecommunication transaction records being elements of a user account bill (column 2 line 55 to column 3 line 7).

Buscher does not teach that the above system utilized in the Internet environment.

Cave teaches the use of data terminal (110-112) connected to a web server (114) in order to gain access to ISP (101) and download data/information from there (column 4 lines 10-52).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Cave into the teachings of Buscher in order to conveniently provide customer with in-home banking, paying bill without leaving the house.

Buscher in view of Cave, however, does not teach that the transaction record including a specific place called, a specific account number and a specific transaction cost.

Jagadish teaches a transaction record (AMA record) which includes a specific place called, a specific account number, and a specific transaction cost (column 3 line 30 to column 4 line 61).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Jagadish into the teachings of Buscher in view of Cave in order to conveniently provide customer with his/her detail billing information at anytime upon customer requested so that customer can accurately keep track of his/her telephone usage.

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Consider claims 15-16. Buscher illustrates in figure 2 that the transaction records document a specific telecommunication event.

Consider claims 17-20. Cave further teaches the use of HTML; web browser; and Internet accessing (column 3 lines 1-10; column 4 lines 26-49).

4. Claims 12-13, 25-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Buscher et al (5,506,893) in view of Cave (5,958,014) as applied to claims 1, 6-11, 23-24 above, and further in view of Syeda-Mahmood (5,983,218).

Consider claim 12. Buscher in view of Cave do not teach that the database is accessed by an Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) compatible query.

Syeda-Mahmood teaches the use of Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) compatible query (column 1 line 10 to column 2 line 31).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Syeda-Mahmood into the teachings of Buscher in view of Cave in order to enable multivendor database connectivity so that customer can access into different databases using the same computer equipment.

Consider claim 13. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the request from the user must be unique so that the call detail record system 400 distinguishes from one record to the other in order to provide the user with the correct record (see also figure 2 of Buscher).

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Consider claim 25-26. Buscher in view of Cave do not teach that the database is accessed by an Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) compatible query.

Syeda-Mahmood teaches the use of Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) compatible query (column 1 line 10 to column 2 line 31).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Syeda-Mahmood into the teachings of Buscher in view of Cave in order to enable multivendor database connectivity so that customer can access into different databases using the same computer equipment.

5. Claims 21-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Buscher et al (5,506,893) in view of Cave (5,958,014) and Jagadish et al (6,058,170) as applied to claims 14-20 above, and further in view of Syeda-Mahmood (5,983,218).

Consider claims 21-22. Buscher in view of Cave do not teach that the database is accessed by an Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) compatible query.

Syeda-Mahmood teaches the use of Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) compatible query (column 1 line 10 to column 2 line 31).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Syeda-Mahmood into the teachings of Buscher in view of Cave and Jagadish in order to enable multivendor database connectivity so that customer can access into different databases using the same computer equipment.

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6. Claims 30-36, 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Buscher et al (5,506,893) in view of Cave (5,958,014), Jagadish et al (6,058,170) and Flood (5,864,613).

Consider claims 30, 39. Buscher teaches a method for providing a user with detailed long distance telephone transaction information, the method comprising providing a data server (250-1 to 250-N, 260), coupled to telephone switches (105 and 110), for tracking long distance telephone transactions (see figure 1; column 1 line 63 to column 3 line 7); and providing a server (400) for presenting to the user the detail long distance telephonic transaction information (see figure 1).

Buscher does not teach that the above system utilized in the Internet environment.

Cave teaches the use of data terminal (100) connected to a web server (103; column 2 line 64 to column 3 line 10; column 3 lines 16-24; column 4 lines 26-49) in order to gain access to ISP (e.g., a bank) and download data/information from there (column 3 lines 16-24).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Cave into the teachings of Buscher in order to conveniently provide customer with in-home banking, paying bill without leaving the house.

Buscher in view of Cave, however, does not teach that the transaction record including a specific place called, a specific account number and a specific transaction cost.

Jagadish teaches a transaction record (AMA record) which includes a specific place called, a specific account number, and a specific transaction cost (column 3 line 30 to column 4 line 61).

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Jagadish into the teachings of Buscher in view of Cave in order to conveniently provide customer with his/her detail billing information at anytime upon customer requested so that customer can accurately keep track of his/her telephone usage.

Buscher in view of Cave and Jagadish do not teach the step of providing the user with a customized event monitor, the event monitor alerting the user when telephone transactions meet a specified criteria.

Flood teaches a long distance transaction event monitor, the event monitor comprising an interface (column 4 lines 8-18); query logic and event monitor (switch intelligence 110 which includes computer system 200; see the abstract; column 1 line 66 to column 2 line 8; column 2 line 60 to column 3 line 10; column 3 line 22 to column 4 line 6 line 5; column 7 line 66 to column 8 line 49).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Flood into the teachings of Buscher in view of Cave and Jagadish in order to effectively control the cost of telephone usage.

Consider claim 31. Buscher further illustrates in figure 2 the transaction information which reads on the limitations of claim 31.

Consider claims 32-34. Cave further teaches the use of the use of Netscape Navigator (column 4 lines 26-49).

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Consider claim 35. Flood further illustrates in figures 5A-C that the event monitor (104 or computer system 200; see figures 1-2) automatically detects telephone transactions that meet the specified criteria (see steps 502-568).

Consider claim 36. Flood further teaches that the criteria comprises a total long distance charges for one or more telephone numbers, within a specified time period (column 5 line 60 to column 6 line 5).

7. Claims 37-38, 40-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Buscher et al (5,506,893) in view of Cave (5,958,014), Jagadish et al (6,058,170) and Flood (5,864,613) as applied to claim 30 above, and further in view of Moller et al (5,805,686).

Consider claims 37-38. Buscher in view of Cave, Jagadish and Flood do not teach that the alert messages comprise E-mail or fax alerts.

Moller teaches a telephone fraud detection system in which the alert messages comprise E-mail or fax alerts (column 4 lines 18-22).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Moller into the teachings of Buscher in view of Cave, Jagadish and Flood in order to quickly inform customer of possible fraud events.

Consider claim 40. Cave further teaches the use of the use of Netscape Navigator (column 4 lines 26-49).

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Consider claim 41. Cave further teaches that the query logic comprises an HTML configuration screen (column 4 lines 26-49).

Consider claim 42. Cave further teaches a data server (103), coupled to the query logic, for storing the telephone transactions, and for providing the transactions to the query logic (column 2 line 64 to column 3 line 10; column 3 lines 16-24; column 4 lines 26-49).

Consider claim 43. Moller further teaches a telephone fraud detection system in which the alert messages comprise E-mail or fax alerts (column 4 lines 18-22).

Consider claim 44. Moller further the alert messages are configured by the user (column 3 lines 13-23; column 4 lines 18-27).

### *Conclusion*

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-44 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

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the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Duc Nguyen whose telephone number is (703) 308-7527.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mr. Kuntz, can be reached on (703) 305-4708.

**Any response to this final action should be mailed to:**

**Box AF**

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
Washington, D.C. 20231

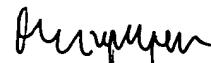
**or faxed to:**

**(703) 308-6306 or (703) 308-6296**

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

July 24, 2000

Duc Nguyen

  
Patent Examiner  
Art Unit 2743